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intermittent malarial, 2; diphtheria, 1; purulent infection, 1; tubercle of lungs, 3; cancer of the parotid gland, 1; anæmia, 1; cerebral congestion and hemorrhage, 2; tetanus, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; pneumonia, 2; diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years), 3; icterus gravis, 1; gangrene, 1; senile debility, 1; unspecified cause of death, 1. Total, 24.

During the same period 11 vessels were inspected and passed, 3 vessels passed without inspection, and 12 vessels leaving this port were given bills of health. One vessel, the Norwegian steamship *Transit*, was disinfected on August 8, 1901, prior to departure for Mobile, Ala.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports a total of 2 deaths, due to the following causes: Bronchitis, acute, 1; diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over), 1. Total, 2. Annual rate of mortality for the week, 7.18 per 1,000.

During the week 3 vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 3 vessels were passed without inspection, and 5 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 1 death, due to tetanus (traumatic). Annual rate of mortality for the week, 2.88 per 1,000. During the same period 2 vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 2 vessels were passed without inspection, and 2 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports no death for the week. One vessel inspected and passed on arrival and 2 bills of health issued.

Respectfully,
R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Port of Santiago de Cuba—Summary report for month of July, 1901.

Number of vessels inspected on arrival	30
Number of vessels passed without inspection	17
Number of vessels issued bills of health	35
Number of vessels disinfected	5
Number crew of incoming vessels inspected	1,088
Number crew of incoming vessels passed without inspection	504
Number passengers of incoming vessels inspected	1,009
Number passengers of incoming vessels passed without inspection	838
Number crew of outgoing vessels inspected	1,325
Certificates of vaccination issued:	
Immune	20
Nonimmune	78
Applicants for immune certificates rejected	29
Number persons vaccinated	3
Number of immigrants inspected	555
Number pieces of baggage disinfected	79
Number pieces of baggage inspected and passed	110
Quarantinable diseases reported	0
Number of deaths in city	107

Inspection of immigrants at Santiago de Cuba during the week ended August 10, 1901.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 10, 1901.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended August 10, 1901. August 7, provisional flag steamship *Maria Herrera*, from San Juan, P. R., and Santo Domingo, with 12 immigrants; Spanish steamship *Euskaro*, from Liverpool via Spanish ports, with 7 immigrants; August 9, provisional flag steamship *Tomas Brooks*, from Kingston, Jamaica, with 23 immigrants. Total, 42.

Respectfully, R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ENGLAND.

Report of the British Congress on Tuberculosis.

OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND,
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
London, England.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the British Congress on Tuberculosis, held in this city from July 22 to July 26, 1901, inclusive, and to which I was appointed a delegate.

Opening of the congress.

The congress was opened by a general session on the afternoon of July 22, the Duke of Cambridge occupying the chair on behalf of His Majesty the King. The delegates and members of the congress were welcomed by the various bodies of the city, and 1 delegate from each country responded. The further meetings of the congress were divided into 4 sections, to meet each morning as follows: Section 1, State and municipal; section 2, medical, including climatology and sanatoria; section 3, pathology, including bacteriology; section 4, veterinary. In addition, on each afternoon of the congress, a general meeting was held and an address delivered on some topic of common interest to the whole congress. Various forms of social diversion were provided during the week, including garden parties, receptions, and a dinner to the foreign delegates.

Professor Koch's address on tuberculosis.

The first general meeting on July 23 was addressed by Professor Koch, of Berlin, his subject being, "The fight against tuberculosis in the light of the experience that has been gained in the successful combat of other infectious diseases." He said that since the discovery of the bacillus of tuberculosis it was evident that tuberculosis was a preventable disease, and in combating it as such it would draw valuable lessons from our experience in other pestilences, for we had learned that every disease must be treated individually and measures adopted according to its special nature and etiology. An illustration of this principle is plague, where formerly the patient was considered in the highest degree a center of infection, but now only patients with plague-pneumonia are so regarded, and we know that the chief source of contagion are the rats affected with plague, and effective work could be done in exterminating rats, otherwise the chief etiological factor is not touched. Cholera offers another example, for here the chief propagator of contagion is the water, and so the water is the first thing to be considered. Hydrophobia is also instructive, for while inoculations are curative, they are not preventive of infection, and the only real way of combating this pestilence is by compulsory muzzling. Lastly, leprosy is closely akin to tuberculosis, and like it only spreads from man to man by close contact, so to combat